

IN MEMORY OF THE DEPARTED.

On Tuesday evening, September 6, 1883, President Taylor received a dispatch from New York informing him of the dangerous illness of his son David John Taylor, who had gone east on business for Z. C. M. I., starting on the 9th of August last. This was the first intimation which he or any of the family had received of the sickness of his son, though letters from him had stated that he was suffering from a violent headache, and was not in very good health. The next morning (Wednesday) the 7th a dispatch was received from Brothers James H. Hart, O. S. Clawson, and R. S. Watson, informing him that his son had died at 7.40 the preceding evening, so that at the time he received the first dispatch his son had already departed from this life. This news has fallen with startling suddenness upon the family, relatives and friends of the deceased. He left here full of hope and in the glow of manhood, and though of delicate constitution and never very rugged in health, no one had the least idea that death was so near.

David John Taylor was born in this city August 8th, 1853. He was the son of President John Taylor, and his wife, Sister Jane Ballantyne Taylor. He was brought up and educated in this city and until he took this journey had never been outside of the Territory, except perhaps on the borders of Idaho, as far as Soda Springs. He had been ordained an Elder in the Church, and had acted as a Teacher in the Ward in which he resided, (the 14th), and also as Teacher in the Sunday School, and had officiated for a number of years in both positions. He was married on the 12th of October, 1879, to Miss Julia, a daughter of Elder John Clark, assistant superintendent of Z. C. M. I. By this marriage he had three children, two of whom, a boy and a girl, are still living. He entered the service of Z. C. M. I. while it was in the Eagle Emporium building in the spring of 1879, as assistant in the carpet department. From the Superintendent and Secretary of that institution we learn that he was diligent, persevering and correct and soon mastered the details of his business. Early in 1874 he was placed in charge of the carpet and house furnishing department, which position he retained till the day of his death. Possessing great natural abilities, he was a careful buyer, and labored indefatigably for the interests of his department. He was seldom or ever absent, notwithstanding that at times his health was feeble. Kind and courteous to all who came in contact with him, he made many friends, and among his fellow employees in the institution was a general favorite. By the officers of the institution he was looked upon as an able, trustworthy, honest, industrious, painstaking young man, and one who possessed good business qualifications. So much confidence had they in his judgment and integrity, that he was selected to go to the eastern markets to purchase for his department a full line of carpets, trimmings and upholstery goods. It was while absent on this business, and as he had about completed his labors, that death suddenly overtook him in New York City. All the officers and employees of the institution mourn his loss and desire to extend to his bereaved wife and children, relatives and friends a hearty and sincere condolence and sympathy. Possessing a very modest and retiring disposition, Brother David John Taylor never became conspicuous for his zeal in religious matters, neither did he seek for prominence in the young people's associations. His course of life, however, was above reproach. He was studious and temperate, amiable and dignified and quite enterprising, and impressed those who came in contact with him with his manly character.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

Official Bulletin—Another Night Comfortably Passed.

ELKHART, 14.—At the examination of the President at 3.30 this morning, temperature was 98.4; pulse, 60; respiration, 16. He is resting comfortably. He is bright and cheerful this morning, and has taken fruit and his first meal for the day with relish. Signed, Ellis and Hamilton. All Satisfied.

10.30 a.m.—The President's pulse is now 68. Dr. Ellis says: He passed a good night and awoke refreshed this morning. The fever has come on about 10 a.m. and commenced passing off before six. The President commenced the day as favorably as yesterday and has not a single disturbing symptom. The weather continues fine. It is perfectly clear, excepting over the ocean, where a great deal of haze prevails. Dr. Hamilton is satisfied with the progress of the patient, as are also Swain and Rockwell. Should the President be the request to-day, he will again be placed in his reclining chair for a short time.

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notion of hell now is gross, barbaric and devilish. I believe there is a period of penalty that follows transgression in this life, but it is mental, it is borne in the other life, and under clearer circumstances a remorse, a self-condemnation. As a man who has squandered his single and is brought to poverty and then begins to think that he might have had, so I can understand how a man's mind may torture him with constant reminders of what he has lost."

Strange enough this "advanced position" was taken by the disciples of "Mormonism" fifty years ago, and the Brooklyn preacher, in proclaiming it to the world is merely following in the wake of thousands of the humble advocates of this despised and unpopular religion. The Book of Mormon, pages 353, 79, 89, 109, says:

"Now this is the state of the souls of the wicked; yea, in darkness and a state of awful, fearful looking for the fiery indignation of the wrath of God upon them."

"Wherefore we shall have a perfect knowledge of all our guilt and our uncleanness and our nakedness."

"And their torment is as a lake of fire and brimstone."

"And if they be evil they are assigned to a awful view of their own guilt and abominations."

In explanation of the terms "endless punishment" and "eternal punishment," which have been used by preachers to terrify the souls of the timid, the book of Doctrine and Covenants, p. 113 gives the following:

"Behold I am endless and the punishment which is given from my hand is endless punishment, for endless is my name; wherefore eternal punishment is God's punishment; endless punishment is God's punishment."

This was given in March, 1830, and opened the eyes of the Saints to perceive that while the Eternal Judge has provisions for punishment which are as eternal as himself, the transgressor receives of that punishment so much as justice shall determine, "according to his works." On page 238 it is declared concerning the "sons of perdition," who commit the unpardonable sin:

"These are the only ones who shall not be redeemed in the due time of the Lord, after the sufferings of the Lord, for all the rest shall be brought forth by the resurrection of the dead, through the glory and triumph of the Lamb, and glorified the Father and saves all the works of His hands, except those sons of perdition, who deny the Son after the Father has revealed Him."

The doctrine of a literal pit of flaming fire, into which most of God's creatures were to be cast, to suffer eternal torments without respite and without release through ceaseless ages, was generally preached by the advocates of modern Christianity, when the Book of Mormon was first published. It is not a part of true Christianity, does not belong to the gospel, and was taught by the early Apostles. It originated the added brains of celibate monks and heretic-hating ecclesiastics in apostate Rome, and has tinged the creeds of all the sects which have sprung out from the "mother of abominations."

The most "advanced ideas" concerning the purposes and dealings of the Almighty with the children of men, which of late years have prevailed among public teachers who have broken away from the set creeds of the sects, with the exception of those gross errors into which some of them have fallen in their anxiety to figure as liberals in religion, and which are contrary to ancient as well as modern revelation, were set forth in great plainness by the Prophet Joseph Smith, have been preached far and wide by the Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and we have reason to believe have been copied and adopted by popular preachers who get credit for them as "original" and "advanced" ideas.

So long as they teach truth and advance common sense it is all right and the world will be the better for it. We offer no objection, but we take pleasure in noting the importunate made upon modern religious thought and the modification of the old notions of orthodoxy, effected by the ministrations of the servants of God, while their names are cut out as evil and their creed is held up to ridicule and general admiration.

A Quiet Nap. 2 p.m.—The President has just been removed from his reclining chair to his bed, after remaining in the latter for the last half hour, during which time he had a quiet nap. His head was elevated and his feet permitted to drop to about an angle of 30 degrees. Dr. Ellis says he was rather reticent about being put to bed. The disturbance did not change his pulse or temperature. At this hour, pulse 104, temperature 98.5, respiration 18.

Not to be Removed. At the request of Attorney-General McVeigh, the temporary track from the Central Railroad near Jersey to Franklin Cottage, will not be removed at present.

A FEARFUL TYPHOON.

New York, 13.—The Herald's London special says: According to advices received at Plymouth, a fearful typhoon has visited Shanghai, driving over two hundred vessels to the shore, uprooting trees, and leveling with the ground lines of houses. During the storm, which lasted barely an hour, over ten inches of rain fell. Hundreds of native sampans sank with their occupants. About 2800,000 worth of tea, stored for shipment, was washed away and lost. A portion of the Sallor's House was blown away.

A Social Call.

Secretary Lincoln paid a brief visit yesterday to Gen. Hancock on Governor's Island. Gen. Hancock accompanied by all the members of his staff met him at the wharf and thence escorted him to his headquarters. The profile of a military salute was politely declined by the Secretary who said his visit was more in the nature of a social call than an official one.

Dodge Exonerated.

The Washington commission, consisting of Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Thomas L. Young and S. O. Houghton, appointed to investigate the charges made by H. F. Page against H. L. Dodge, superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, has concluded its investigation and submitted its report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report fully exonerates Dodge from all the charges preferred against him. Concluding as follows: The commission would respectfully report that the evidence did not establish any of the material charges made, but did establish the facts that in place of being "extraneous," the superintendent has been economical and has operated the mint within the appropriations to the extent of \$95,000 of the money appropriated by Congress for the support of the mint, besides having reduced the estimates for the appropriations from year to year since the beginning of his administration. The report also states that the charges were without any foundation in fact, and were, in the opinion, in all probability the result of misinformation communicated to Mr. Page by friends, who sympathize with him in his political quarrel with Mr. Dodge, and that for such misrepresentation, and the fact that Mr. Page considered himself aggrieved by the discharge of his friends and appointees from the Mint, the charges would probably not have been made.

Delmonico's Will.

The will of the late Lorenzo Delmonico was filed today. This estate is valued at two million dollars. He leaves \$100,000 and his house and furniture, with all they contain, to his wife \$200,000 to his nephew, Chas. Delmonico, and the yearly interest on \$100,000 to his brother Siro. His wife's children by a former marriage will be remembered.

CHICAGO, 14.—First Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, U. S. A., aide-de-camp to Gen. Crook, was one of the officers selected by Lieutenant General Sherman, some months since, to make investigations into the habits, etc., of the Indians living within or contiguous to the military division of Missouri. The district assigned Lieutenant Bourke was the southern half of the division, the northern portion being allotted to Captain W. P. Clarke, Second Cavalry. Bourke has been written into a country never before traversed by a white man, and has written to Gen. Sheridan a long letter which contains a graphic account of a curious and horrible religious ceremony among the remote and almost unknown Indian tribes, the Moquis, of Northwestern Arizona, a people whose identity has been preserved since they were first seen and partially described by Spanish Catholic missionaries in 1583. The rite referred to is the Snake dance. Lieutenant Bourke states they danced around a peculiar manner with snakes in their hands and mouths. There were about a hundred venomous rattlesnakes, and these were handled carefully by old men and boys. The ceremony was horrible in the extreme. These people are greater snake charmers than the Asiatics.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13th, 1881.

Editor Desert News:

Having just received a copy of the Premiums to be given at the exposition, I desire to make a few remarks regarding the same. The object of such exhibition is for the best premiums should be given for the encouragement of home industry, but I find that the greatest premiums are given to that which is not so much for the benefit of the industry as for the gratification of the senses, instead of encouraging those things that are for the employment of labor, and to make a self-sustaining people. For dry goods, home made, there is given one gold medal for 10 pieces of woolen and other cloth, colored flannel, diploma; three pieces cotton yarn, bronze medal; linen shirting, from one gold medal for the silk industry, nothing but one diploma and three bronze medals. Now, I think that Sericulture should, at any rate, receive as valuable premiums as flowers, and you will find this is not so, for three silver medals and two diplomas are awarded them. I love flowers and have imported a great many in my time, and there is no stimulus now required to encourage their growth, but there is a stimulus wanted to make the silk industry not only a success in finding labor, but also a great financial benefit to this Territory, for in the near future it will become one of the most profitable of industries, and employ hundreds of children and many old and infirm persons. Hoping this may meet the eye of the Board of Directors before the exhibition, so that they may give a great stimulus to the industry.

A LATE MESSAGE.

OF THE D. A. & M. S.

Sept. 13, 1881.

First Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Your kind and welcome letter of the 11th inst. has just been received. At that time I was

ling with Elder John W. Taylor in southwest Georgia. We labored in the region about four months, and were blessed in our labors. Owing to excessive heat in the summer we came further north. Our labors having been chiefly in new districts, perhaps we have not witnessed so many baptisms as have been performed in other parts of the mission, though some prejudices have been removed, and the Lord has raised up friends to us on every hand.

On one occasion in Middle Georgia we were invited home after meeting by Col. Chas. Zachary, a member of the Georgia legislature. Himself and family treated us very kindly and manifested considerable interest in what we said explaining the faith of the Latter-day Saints.

You have doubtless learnt through the papers that the Legislature during the summer session, passed a bill with the purpose of restricting or prohibiting the Elders from preaching in that State; though perhaps for a week, the bill was in effect anyone from inducing the citizens of that State to practice polygamy. This, of course, is entirely foreign to the facts of the case, as Elders do not preach the principle referred to in Georgia, nor induce people to practice it in Georgia. The bill had already passed the Senate before we got to Georgia, but how it will terminate I cannot say. Whatever they do we are assured will not retard, but tend to advance the work of the Lord in the earth. This being the promise the Lord has made "They can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth."

The spirit of persecution has been manifest in some parts of the South during the summer season, especially in Georgia and Alabama. It is a remarkable fact that most of the persecution was against the Elders and Saints in the Southern States takes place in the summer and fall, after harvesting is done with and the people to some extent are at greater leisure. This is the time of the year also when religious revivals are held throughout the country; and while many may be sincere in their professions, it is lamentable to see the condition of the world religiously. In some places where the Elders have preached the gospel for years and some have received it, it seems as though the Lord had withdrawn His Spirit from those who are left and left them to ripen in idleness for destruction to come upon them. This mission seems to be in a prosperous condition, and frequent baptisms are performed by the Elders in their respective fields of labor. We saw Pres. Morgan day before yesterday. He is well and is kept very busy traveling and looking up the interests of the work in all parts of the mission. He is doing a good work, and is loved and respected by Elders, Saints and by all who know him and love the truth in this land.

At our late conference in Georgia I was appointed to labor with Elder George C. Parkinson, from Franklin, Idaho, while Bro. Taylor was to labor with Elder Wm. J. Packer, of Brigham City. A few branchings of the Saints in Georgia, we were assigned by Pres. Morgan to the city of St. Louis as our field of labor.

We have only been here a few days and I have hardly started yet in our labors. We purpose holding meeting next Sunday on Broadway, in a hall that has been used by the Saints for some time past. This is quite a change to us from the rural districts of the Southern States. There is a small branch of the Church in that city, presided over by Brother Andrew Burman. Several of the Saints have emigrated from here to Utah during the year.

It is surprising to note the vast number of people in St. Louis who were once numbered with the Latter-day Saints, and though they have stumbled by the way, there are some who are not ashamed to be known among the people as with the world call "Mormons," and show by their expression that they have little or no faith in any other religious bodies. In fact, they are looking at these circumstances, of the saying of Peter, as recorded in the 6th chapter of St. John, when the Savior asked the Apostles if they would also leave him and go away, and Peter replied, "Lord to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." And this is the condition of many today, having left the Church they are without hope, and without God in the world. What may be accomplished in this place, we will be pleased to proceed with our labors. We hope to do good, and to this end, we humbly ask an interest in your prayers.

The summer here and in the South has been excessively hot and dry on account of severe drought, the crops have suffered very much; cotton, corn, wheat and other articles only yielding about one-half of the usual amount, and the hearts of many are fearful of the results that may follow. The drought, I believe, has been general in nearly all parts of the South. Last night there was a heavy fire in St. Louis, burning down a planing mill and considerable lumber. President Morgan has just returned from Omaha and wishes to be remembered to you, and so does Bros. Parkinson and Burman, your brother in the gospel covenant.

M. F. COWLEY.

My address is St. Louis, Mo. 1114 Cass Avenue, care of A. Barman.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD

at the Erie School House, in Pontiac, Michigan, on the 20th of October, 1883, for the purpose of electing a member of the Executive Committee of the Michigan Association of the Latter-day Saints.

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